

JAMES F. OYSTER TO BE D. C. COMMISSIONER

France requests President Harding to accept "a modified League." Europe is slow to realize that Mr. Harding takes over the Presidency, not from Woodrow Wilson only, but also from Washington, Jefferson, and other Americans with definite opinions as to foreign entanglements.

Europe also should realize that those definite opinions on foreign entanglements were emphasized at the last election by a vote, and a majority, the greatest ever given to anybody anywhere.

Mr. Harding is in the White House to do what the people of the United States want and, fortunately, HE REALIZES IT.

President Harding has been told by the people of this country that they don't want a League of Nations. They don't want any partnership with Europe. That settles that, or should settle it.

The special session of Congress will meet April 4. Shortly after it will come one of two statements—that the allies have consented to reconsider and rewrite the treaty of Versailles, or that the United States has made a separate peace with Germany.

That will come in spite of the inspired statement, "America cannot now make peace with Germany." America CAN and WILL do exactly that, and should have done it long ago.

A decision by the former Attorney General allows doctors to supply to patients any kind of alcoholic drinks in any quantity. This means that the prosperous man will get what he wants, as much of it as he wants, if he failed to put it in the cellar in time.

Various members of the Government, just retired from top to bottom, took with them to their new residences liberal supplies of whiskey, champagne, and other alcoholic drinks with Government permission.

Under our brand of prohibition the prosperous class can have whiskey, champagne, etc., and move it about. But the ordinary workman, whose life is dull, cannot have a glass of beer. That, however, is not surprising, for it was the intention of the prohibition act. If it had not been clearly understood that the privileged class would be allowed to drink, prohibition never would have gone through.

If you have trouble in your business consider the farmers. In 1920 they raised bigger crops than in 1919 and yet in money their 1920 crop was worth only nine thousand million dollars against fourteen thousand millions for 1919.

The loss is heavy everywhere, heaviest in the South, where tobacco that ordinarily sells for ninety cents a pound is selling for twenty-four cents, some of it as low as one cent a pound at auction, and where much of the cotton is not picked because it wouldn't pay to pick it.

Where farmers lose five thousand million dollars on a one year's crop and where, as in the South, actual want and bankruptcy face millions, Mr. Harding can truthfully tell our friends abroad that we have to think about many things besides "helping Europe."

Copper sold yesterday for twelve cents a pound, lowest since February, 1914, when it sold a fraction of a cent lower. Few mines can produce copper at twelve cents. The situation is serious for a big industry. It will continue serious until the nations of Europe make up their minds that real prosperity is not to be found in piracy, but in getting back to work and to construction.

Railroads continue discharging workmen, cutting their wages, and watching their stocks drop. There is a well thought out scheme to have Government buy the railroads at prices to suit the owners. The Government should buy the railroads, paying the owners a fair price in bonds guaranteed by the people, and then run the railroads as Mr. Hays says President Harding intends to run the Postoffice:

FIRST, for the convenience of the public.

SECOND, to treat employees decently, fairly, and generously.

THIRD, to make money, if possible.

That would solve the railroad problem and help every business man and stabilize labor.

Herr Rathenau and other Germans, usually serious, suggest that Germany might pay the debt that the Allies owe to the United States and thus wipe out the German debt to the Allies.

If there is one thing the Allies do NOT want, it is to have anybody arrange to pay what they owe the United States. In their minds that debt is labeled "business indefinitely postponed." What they are now interested in is "fresh money," not wiping out old debts. If Germans make the suggestion seriously, they look humor. If they make it as a joke, it is a good joke.

WIDOW WANTS CLARA TO DIE

Figure of Vengeance, Mrs. Hamon Demands Electric Chair for Slayer.

"NO PENALTY BAD ENOUGH"

Children of Dead Oil King Try to Calm Hysterical Mother in Court.

By MILDRED MORRIS, International News Service. COUNTY COURTHOUSE, ARDMORE, Okla., March 11.—"I want to see her sent to the electric chair. Every married woman, every mother should pray for her punishment. She is a terrible woman. No home is safe from her kind. No punishment is bad enough for her."

The woman who uttered these words today was the wife in the triangular drama which ended in the death of Jake L. Hamon, Oklahoma millionaire oil man and Republican National Committeeman.

With the jury finally selected, the State today will open its attack on Clara Smith Hamon, on trial for the murder of Hamon.

The prosecution, which will disclose its evidence today, will attempt to prove that Hamon, while dying, declared that the woman came to his hotel room and, while lying on the bed, affectionately pulled his hair with the fingers of one hand and then, with a .25-caliber automatic pistol concealed in the other, shot him in the abdomen.

It will charge that she purchased the revolver for the special purpose of killing him, that she had threatened to shoot him and had attempted to take his life several times before.

The widow of the oil king, who had entered Ardmore's famous murder trial in the role of the wronged wife, makes no attempt to conceal her hatred of the girl who had her husband for ten years.

FIGURE OF VENGEANCE.

She may be imagined as the figure of vengeance as she sits opposite the accused girl in the courtroom. A tall, commanding blonde, she presents a striking contrast to the young woman, who is slim and dark.

Only a few witnessed the incident which occurred in the courtroom yesterday afternoon just before the final juror had been selected and the trial opened.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

WIFE, SON, FRIEND, HELD AS POISONERS

Man Dies of Strychnine Dose; Section Boss and Deceased's Family in Jail.

GREENSBORO, Ga., March 11.—Georgia's newest poisoning mystery today involved the human triangle, with Mrs. Will Williams, wife of the victim; her son, Bennie, aged eighteen, and A. L. Campbell, a section boss on the Georgia Railroad, in jail here charged with murder. They were arrested last night after a coroner's jury had returned a verdict declaring Williams died a week ago as the result of strychnine poisoning.

All three of the accused maintained their innocence today. Mrs. Williams declared she knew nothing of the cause of her husband's death, pointing out that she had done all she could to relieve him when he became ill with cramps the night of his death.

The arrests of the trio followed statements of Williams himself, which were brought out at the inquest, that after he had charged Mrs. Williams with improper relations with Campbell some time ago, she got a revolver and, pressing it against his body, pulled the trigger. The weapon, however, was unloaded.

LABOR DEPT. STUDYING TO AVERT PACKING STRIKE

The Department of Labor has taken no action on the appeal of the employees of the paper packers for Government action to prevent wage reductions. Secretary of Labor Davis said today.

Secretary Davis said that he was studying the appeal, which had been referred to him by the President, and that experts of the department are in close touch with the situation.

The department will use every effort to prevent a strike in the packing industry, Davis said. He would not say that the matter would be discussed at today's Cabinet meeting.

Income Tax Returns. C. J. Parkinson, Notary Public, 1311 G. St. N. W.—Adv.

PANAMA ASKS MILLION FOR INVASION BY COSTA RICANS

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, March 11.—President Porras, of the Panama republic, has fixed \$1,000,000 as the amount of indemnity Costa Rica will be asked to pay for invading Panama soil and thus making "war expenditures" by the Panamanian government necessary it was learned today.

Quiet prevails along the frontier and also in Panama.

The American soldiers who have been guarding the official residence of President Porras in Panama City have been withdrawn.

ANTI-REDS JOIN IN NEW UNION

General Kolynski to Be Premier of Coalition Government Forming at Reval.

LONDON, March 11.—All of the Russian anti-Bolshevik factions are uniting in the formation of a coalition government at Reval, with General Volynski as premier, according to a Central News dispatch from Helsinki today.

Leaders in the Reval government are declaring that the movement against the Soviet in Russia at the earliest possible moment.

"REBELS WEAKENING," SOVIET REPORT SAYS

MOSCOW, March 6 (via wireless to Berlin, March 11).—"The insurgent venture at the fortress of Kronstadt is collapsing," said an official communication issued by the Soviet today.

"Leon Trotsky, peoples' commissar for war, has issued a proclamation ordering all mutineers to surrender their arms, to deliver up all non-rebel prisoners, and to release all the government commissars and other officials who had been captured."

REVOLT NEAR END, LENIN SAYS; BLAMES FRANCE

LONDON, March 11.—Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Soviet premier, speaking at the opening of the Tenth All-Russian Congress of the Bolshevik party in Moscow Tuesday, predicted that the Kronstadt revolt would be put down quickly, says a wireless message from Moscow, Lenin said.

"The rising, organized by France in conjunction with social revolutionaries, will be crushed in a few days. Nevertheless, we are forced to consider most seriously the internal situation of Soviet Russia."

Lenin said the difficulties were bound up with the questions of demobilization, food and fuel, caused by the attempt to restore industrial life too rapidly after the war.

Bottomley Against Allies' Plan.

LONDON, March 11.—Horatio Bottomley, M. P., editor of the anti-American paper, "John Bull," announced this afternoon that he will move the resolutions of the reparations recovery bill when it reaches second reading in the House of Commons.

The bill was to have been introduced yesterday, but its introduction was postponed.

You Need Not Be Out of Work

If you can fill any of the following places. There are numerous such ads in the Help Wanted columns daily.

Help Wanted—Female.

GIRL—For general house work; apply at once.

BATH ROOM GIRL—(White); good salary; apply housekeeper.

Help Wanted—Male.

YOUNG MAN—With knowledge of stenography, as office assistant; apply BARBER—Wanted; first class; at once. \$25 guaranteed, and commission.

YOUNG MAN—For a permanent position; one that has an ambition to make good; a splendid chance for advancement to a live fellow; good salary. Apply at once.

SHORT ORDER—And pantry cook; wanted at once.

MEAT CUTTER—Experienced wanted; apply.

For identity of these and other similar ads, consult the "Help Wanted" columns. New Ad Section, today's Washington Times.

SEEK TO EVADE U. S. TO COURT RIHR SEIZURES PAN-AMERICA

Roads Choked With Wagons Fleeing Before Allied Customs Penalties.

BERLIN, March 11.—Great quantities of goods are being moved in western Germany to avoid the allied customs penalties, according to the following dispatch today from Mannheim:

"Every available wagon, truck, and motor car, filled with goods manufactured in the occupied zone, have been crowding the roads all night and all day yesterday. These vehicles are bringing the goods into unoccupied territory before the allies erect their 'customs barrier' for the imposition of heavy duties. So great has the traffic become that it was necessary to establish a special police force along the roads to keep them open."

LLOYD GEORGE PEEVED BY GERMAN YIELDING

PARIS, March 11.—Germany's decision to accept the allies' indemnity penalties without opposition is a mistake, according to Premier Lloyd-George of England. The whole trouble with Germany, according to the British premier, is that she has no statesmen.

In a London telegram to the Petit Parisien today Premier Lloyd George was quoted as follows:

"One of the greatest difficulties in the present situation is the fact that the Germans have accepted the indemnity without opposition. The foreign minister, is intelligent and honest, but perhaps is not big enough. Neither during the war nor afterward did Germany discover statesmen, who could inspire the nation. They have been either technicians or master workmen, like Hugo Stinnes."

Referring to the possibility that the Germans would permit the occupation of their territory by the allies without action, the British premier said:

"I feared the Germans would make this mistake. They will discover themselves like a horse that takes a nap in the middle of the road."

Recalling the peace conference, Mr. Lloyd-George said:

"Clemenceau was in a bad humor, but I also was in a bad humor."

SIMONS, ON GRILL, TELLS REICHSTAG HIS POLICY

By FRANK E. MASON, International News Service.

BERLIN, March 11.—Foreign Minister Walter Simons, in reporting to the Reichstag foreign affairs committee upon the course of negotiations in the London indemnity conference, admitted that he exceeded the prescribed limits of the German counter-proposals, but explained that he had been led to do so by the hope of receiving credits, it was learned today.

The German cabinet had previously approved Dr. Simons' report upon the indemnity conference. Whether there will be any changes in the cabinet over the admission that the foreign minister had exceeded upon the complex of the new Prussian cabinet appointed to succeed the old ministry that resigned yesterday.

Herr Stresemann, leader of the German peoples' party, and Dr. Hefferich, leader of the nationalists and former minister of the treasury, both criticized Dr. Simons at the Reichstag foreign affairs committee meeting for offering the allies indemnity of 3,000,000,000 gold marks annually for thirty years. They said that this was beyond Germany's ability to pay.

Dr. Simons was defeated by Eugen Schiffer, former vice-chancellor. Hugo Stinnes, the great industrial magnate and one of the leaders of the committee of fifteen German experts that drew up the counter-proposals, was present at the committee meeting but did not speak. It was said that probably he would speak at the session this afternoon.

The meeting brought out the fact that many of the experts on the German commission had disagreed upon the original counter-proposals, some contending that the sum offered by Germany was too high.

(Note: In the original counter-proposals, Germany offered future payments of 30,000,000,000 gold marks. She contended that this would bring her total indemnity up to 50,000,000,000 gold marks, as 20,000,000,000 gold marks already had been paid.)

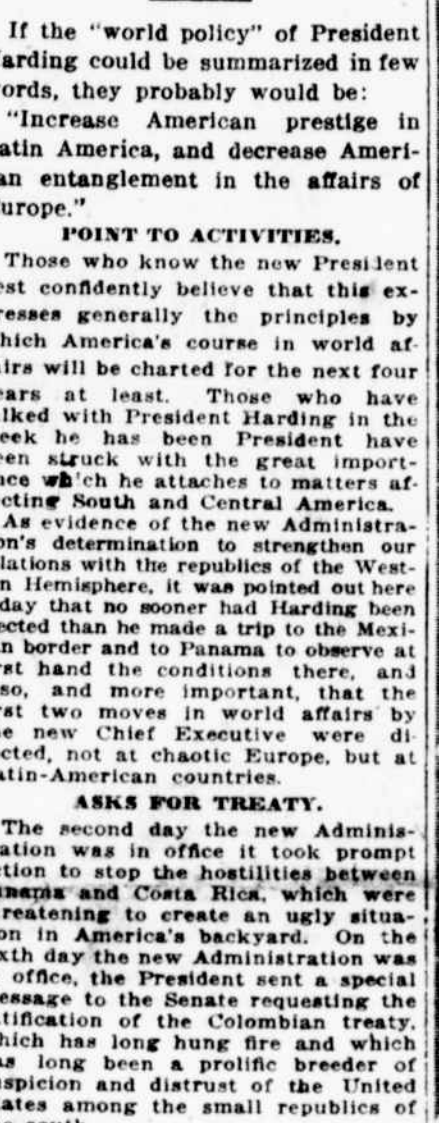
MORE FRIENDLY FEELING.

After the meeting of the Reichstag foreign affairs committee, there were evidences of a more friendly feeling toward Dr. Simons, even on the part of the nationalists, who had previously condemned his indemnity proposals in strong language. The nationalists.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4.)

J. W. Fenton Declines Post; Deems Himself Ineligible

CAPT. JAMES F. OYSTER who will be named by President Harding as one of the two new Commissioners for the District of Columbia.



ESCH IS NAMED NEW CABINET FOR I. C. C. POST MEETS TODAY

President Harding today sent to the Senate the nomination of John J. Esch of LaCrosse, Wis., and Mark W. Potter, of New York, to be members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Esch is a former member of Congress, his term having expired on March 4, and was one of the co-authors of the Cummins-Esch law under which the railroads were returned to private control from Government ownership.

POTTER WAS WILSON CHOICE.

Potter was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by former President Wilson, but his nomination was never confirmed and his tenure of office expired automatically on March 4. He is widely known in railroad circles. He was nominated for the term to expire December 31, 1921.

Other nominations sent to the Senate by the President were:

To be Assistant Secretary of the State Department, Fred M. Deering, of Missouri.

To be members of the tariff commission, William B. Culbertson, of Kansas (reappointment), and Thomas C. Marvin, of Massachusetts.

To be a member of the Federal farm loan board, William H. Joyce, of Los Angeles, Cal.

To be collector of customs, District 24, Clarence Chase, of New Mexico.

To be United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Walter Lyon, of Pittsburgh.

NAVY SURGEON GENERAL.

To be surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine, U. S. N., Medical Director Edwin R. Stitt.

To be chief of the bureau of ordnance, U. S. N., with rank of rear admiral, Capt. Charles B. McVay.

To be Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army, Col. John Thomas Axton, (reappointed).

To be Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Ernest L. Jones, of Virginia, (reappointment).

To be Brigadier General of the U. S. Marine Corps, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, Logan Feland, and Harry Lee.

It is understood that President Harding will also name Frederick J. ...

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

FRENCH AGREE ON TERMS WITH TURKS

LONDON, March 11.—Before his departure for Paris today, Premier Briand, of France, announced that the French had reached a peace agreement with the Turkish nationalists regarding Cilicia. The chief terms are:

1.—The French will evacuate Cilicia as soon as possible.

2.—There will be an exchange of French and Turkish Nationalist prisoners.

3.—Hostilities will cease immediately throughout Cilicia.

4.—Measures will be effected to secure the safety of Armenian and other prisoners.

Cilicia lies in the vilayet of Adana, on the border of Syria and Anatolia.

RUDOLPH WILL STAY ON SLATE

President Harding Causes Surprise by Giving Important Job to Democrat.

NEW CHIEFS ARE POPULAR

Rent Board Head Has Long Been Active in All Civic Affairs.

Capt. James F. Oyster, chairman of the District Rent Commission, in all probability, will be appointed District Commissioner tomorrow.

John W. Fenton, Jr., who was to be named for the place, in a letter today to President Harding, declined to serve.

It is expected that the names of Captain Oyster and Cuno H. Rudolph will go to the Senate tomorrow and that they will be confirmed immediately, as the Public Utilities Commission, of which they will be members, will begin hearings on the gas rates Monday morning.

FENTON WITHDRAWS.

The selection of Capt. Oyster was made after Mr. Fenton had asked the President to withdraw his name from consideration. It was said at the White House that the name of Mr. Fenton was ready to go to the Senate several days ago when the question of his eligibility was raised. Mr. Fenton went into the question and finally decided that he was not eligible, and sent word to President Harding asking that his name be withdrawn.

Mr. Fenton although born and raised in Washington, through his association with the Elkins family, has acquired a voting right in West Virginia, and last year went to West Virginia and voted and was elected a delegate to the Chicago convention where he sat as a Harding delegate.

The announcement that Captain Oyster would be named was greeted warmly by the business men of the city and was said that it was the first manifestation of the District of President Harding's promise of a "return to normalcy."

They brought out the fact that Captain Oyster and Mr. Rudolph were the last men to be named by the Republicans when they were in power for the office of District Commissioners. It also marks a return to the old system of appointing one Republican and one Democrat for the civilian offices as District Commissioners.

OYSTER IS DEMOCRAT.

Captain Oyster, who is a Democrat, although he never voted, was asked to take the Commissionership by President Roosevelt, but declined. He was appointed by President Taft, but on account of the Democratic majority in both houses of Congress, and the fact that the Taft administration was drawing to a close, the Senate failed to confirm either Mr. Rudolph or Captain Oyster.

Captain Oyster has for many years been identified with civic improvements and betterments in Washington. He was for six years president of the Board of Education. He was appointed to the Board of Education in 1906 and served for seven years, the last six as head of the board.

Captain Oyster says he was born in Washington "about a hundred years ago." He was born in Washington but not a hundred years ago his friends say. His grandfather came to Washington in 1830 and his father was three years old at the time. The Oyster family has resided here ever since, being connected with the butter and egg business for more than half a century.

Captain Oyster now conducts the place of business at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, where his father located in 1878.

WORKED AS CLERK.

His first job after leaving school at the age of sixteen was as a clerk in a haberdashery store which was located at the northwest corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. After two years with this store he went to work for his father and has been in the business ever since.

In addition to his many civic duties, Capt. Oyster has been a director of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank for several years. He was first elected in 1914 for a two-year term, was re-elected in 1916 for a three-year term and was re-elected in 1919 for another three-year term. He has never been ever since.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

NEW WAR DEPT. RULING ON RESERVE OFFICERS

No reserve officer will be called to active duty for training purposes, without his consent, prior to June 30, 1922, the War Department announced today.

Owing to a shortage of funds, it may not be possible for the War Department to call to active duty for brief training periods all officers who have requested such duty, the War Department stated.

There is a shortage of reserve officers and the War Department is contemplating withdrawal from the service delay their withdrawal until the reserve is fully organized.

NAVY SURGEON GENERAL

To be surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine, U. S. N., Medical Director Edwin R. Stitt.

To be chief of the bureau of ordnance, U. S. N., with rank of rear admiral, Capt. Charles B. McVay.

To be Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army, Col. John Thomas Axton, (reappointed).

To be Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Ernest L. Jones, of Virginia, (reappointment).

To be Brigadier General of the U. S. Marine Corps, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, Logan Feland, and Harry Lee.

It is understood that President Harding will also name Frederick J. ...

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

NEW WAR DEPT. RULING ON RESERVE OFFICERS

No reserve officer will be called to active duty for training purposes, without his consent, prior to June 30, 1922, the War Department announced today.

Owing to a shortage of funds, it may not be possible for the War Department to call to active duty for brief training periods all officers who have requested such duty, the War Department stated.

There is a shortage of reserve officers and the War Department is contemplating withdrawal from the service delay their withdrawal until the reserve is fully organized.

NAVY SURGEON GENERAL

To be surgeon general and chief of the bureau of medicine, U. S. N., Medical Director Edwin R. Stitt.

To be chief of the bureau of ordnance, U. S. N., with rank of rear admiral, Capt. Charles B. McVay.

To be Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army, Col. John Thomas Axton, (reappointed).

To be Director of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Ernest L. Jones, of Virginia, (reappointment).

To be Brigadier General of the U. S. Marine Corps, Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, Logan Feland, and Harry Lee.

It is understood that President Harding will also name Frederick J. ...

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)